Carolina Observer.

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VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1823. [NO. 25.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

N Sampson Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the [e]ast side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter Creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, more or less.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and grass, as it is capable of being made rich meadow land, by proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quality, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and is with the most valuable white and red oak, ash, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly adapted to the West India markets, to which there is a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. Indeed there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity,

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and the others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made a number of plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract*, so that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into the best fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered on sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful destruction committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or destruction on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in the possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 3 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling house with an excellent garden, cow lot, and all necessary out-houses, on Dick street, formerly residence of the subscriber.

The old Post-office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out-houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below McKelleys, calculated for store and dwelling, with a large ware house back thereof.

Two or three small houses with gardens, on the east side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east end of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

Several lots of ground, in various parts of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of

DUNCAN McRAE.

Fayetteville, July 25, 1823.—cop-2mt27

CHARLES T. HAIGH,

HAS just received an additional supply of GROCERIES, and now offers for sale the following stock:

23 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
50 do. handsome Porto Rico do.
10 do. Low Sugar,
15 hhds. Demerara Molasses,
6 bags prime Green Coffee,
25 kegs good Havana do.
10 boxes black Pepper and Spice,
1 chest and Hyson Teas, in qr. chests,
50 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
1 ton Patent Shot, do.
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads, do.
10 boxes Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
12 gross Wine Bottles,
6 casks Trace Chains,
Mould Candles,
best Flotant Indigo,
Shere Moulds, German blistered Steel,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has just received, at his stand on Bow street, his supply of new and fashionable GOODS, consisting of superfine and common blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres; elegant striped Cassimeres; Circassian and Tartan Plaids; fancy silk Cassimere Vestings; with a variety of other articles for which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Fayetteville, Dec. 22, 1822.—6t27.

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern states, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,
Rudiments, - - - - - $2 50
Reading and Writing, - - - - - 3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work, - - - - 6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, - - - - $6
French, - - - - - 6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, - - - - - - $3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, 6
Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

George W. Ragland.

Fashionable and Elegant Saddlery, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street*, to the house formerly in the occupancy of Pierce & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets, two doors east from the Law Office of T. C. Hooper, Esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *Eclipse* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of Saddlery, Gig Trimmings &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Holsters Vallices, Saddle Wallets, Trunks, &c* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality hitherto conferred upon him, and fondly hopes, by assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The above articles will be found, on examination, no where exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states

September 18, 1823.—15wt28.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 1st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some home-spun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadham, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 28, 1823. 10tt

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity,
September Term, 1823.

John T. Webb and Jacob Lamply, *vs.* Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court-House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the complainants' bill, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso*, and the bill heard ex parte.

E. LOVE, *C. M. E.*

3mt30.

Notice.

ON the 5th day of December next, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, I will sell, without reserve, several valuable NEGROES, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. Thomas Davis: among them are two prime fellows. *Terms of sale*, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. At the same time, several valuable Negroes will be hired out for one year.

WM. B MEARES, *Executor.*

Oct. 29, 1823.—6t27

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-tables, Head Stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also, Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12.

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS.

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis, first door west of Cape-Fear Bank,)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO*,

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30.—22*

C. P. & S. W. Tillinghast,

OFFER for sale, at reduced prices the following goods, part of which are on hand and the remainder on the river, and at Wilmington:

100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
25 do. do. blown do.
20 bags good Coffee,
4 hhds. fair Sugar,
10 bbls. common do.
5 hhds. Molasses,
25 casks cut and wrought Nails,
10 tons assorted Swede Iron,
20 ps. 42 inch Dundee Bagging,
1000 bush. Liverpool and Alum Salt,
15 boxes Tin plates,
1 hhd. Jamaica Rum,
3 do. N. E. do.

Also, green Copperas, Shear moulds, Cotton and Wool Cards, Pepper, Spice, German and blistered Steel, Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Pearl Ashe, Powder and Shot, &c. &c.; with a small assortment of Dry-Goods, Hard-ware, and Cutlery.

Hay street, Oct. 30, 1823.—4t25.

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received, in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 5, 823 1.tf.

LAW REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States*, Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452) containing State Law and Regulations, &c." By *William Griffith*, Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith*, comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON. JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET. SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN. S. JONES.

New-York, June, 1823.

☞[These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d, which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

ENTERTAINMENT, By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of their patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

FALL GOODS.

Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

HAVE just received an *EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT* of seasonable GOODS, which they offer to their customers and the public, wholesale and retail, at prices much below former rates.

Among their assortment are:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse, and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery and Bocking Baize
Ditto, for Table Covers
Sattinets—and twilled domestic negro cloths
Kerseys, Planes and Sagathies
3, 3¼ and 4 point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, Circassian, and Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS.
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do.
Do black Gros De Naples
Do do Italian Lustring
Do white Satinand Florence } SILKS.
Silk Velvets, black, blue, crimson, &c.
Cotton do do do
Men's and women's blk. and col'd, worsted
do. Lamb's Wool
blck and white Silk
do do Cotton } Hosiery.
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Woodstock,
Buckskin
York Tan,
and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings and Sheetings
do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and sup'r. checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes, } Domestic
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant Tambour'd and Sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book,
do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do } Muslins.
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs
Horn do and dressing do
A few pieces handsome Carpeting
Whittemore's Cotton Cards, and
A general assortment of Hardware and Groceries.

ALSO,

Cotton Bagging,
Twil'd Sacking and Osnaburgs.——23*

P. J. Tillinghast,

Offers for sale the following staple articles, to wit:

25 ps. prime heavy Cotton bagging
20 do. Hessian do
1 bale heavy twine, for sewing cotton bagging
5 ps. Porter sheetings and Oznaburgs
100 straws half pint Tumblers
12 casks prime Northern Cheese
25 bbls. Irish Potatoes
20 bbls. good Muscovado sugar
50 bbls. Loaf do
5 hhds. Molasses
1 hhd. best Jamaica Rum
3 do N. E. do
30 bags prime green Porto Rico Coffee
75 casks well assorted cut Nails and Brads
3 casks wrought do
10 bbls. green Copperas
15 tons assorted Russia and Swedes Iron
1500 bush. Liverpool ground Salt
25 sacks blown do

ALSO,

DOMESTIC GOODS—150 ps. assorted brown, bleached, Plaids, Stripes, Chambrays, 6-4 Ginghams, Checks, Diaper, Ticking, &c.

INDIA GOODS—Plaid Florentine, blk. Levantine, Sinchews, Sarcenets, blk. handkerchiefs, and yellow Nankeens. Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Bohea Teas.

ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest importations—Hard Ware, Cutlery and Hollow Ware.

10 kegs Dupont's Powder; Shot and Bar Lead; Pepper, Spice and pure ground Ginger; Linseed, Lamp and Tanners' Oil; Paints, dry and in oil; Indigo; Logwood and Madder; Men's, women's, boy's and girl's stout leather and best Morocco Shoes and Bootees:—Together with a variety of other merchandise.

Part of the above Goods in store, the remainder soon expected to hand.

Nov. 12, 1823—6t29

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white cotton cord,

Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. A. W.

24*

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value. THOMAS STRODE

October 29, 1823.—*22

Almanacks, for 1824.

GALE'S North-Carolina Almanack, for 1824, by the gross, dozen, or single, just received and for sale by

STUART, BIRDSALL & Co.

October 15, 1823.—20*

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to John Kirby or Robert Ledbetter, of Diniwiddie county, Va.—The said John Kirby left said *Lewis* at a Mr. Hill's, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner of said Lewis is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away,

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*

Oct. 3, 1823 ——19*

VALUABLE LANDS IN EAST FLORIDA,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment inproved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal propety. Apply to

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.

Fayetteville, N. C.
July 15, 1823. } 7tf-$1p

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE houses and lot on Mumford street, late in the occupancy of Maj. Frink.—The dwelling-house contains several well finished rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out-house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair.

JAMES TOWNES.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1823.—13tf

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Campbellton.

A smalldwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYER,
Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

N. Rogers & Sons,

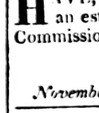
HAVE, in addition to their usual business, formed an establishment for the purpose of transacting Commission Business solely, under the firm of

E. & G ROGERS & CO.

Reference to JOHN HUSKE.

November 4, 1823.——4t26.

For Liverpool,



THE SHIP WILLIAM,

JOSEPH GARDNER, Master,

270 tons burthen; has half her freight engaged. For freight, or passage, apply to W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, or J. F. & J. LIPPITT Fayetteville.

November 6 ——23tf.

New Works.

KONINGSMARK, the Long Finne, a story of the new World, by the author of 'Letters from the South,' &c.

The King of the Peak, by the author of 'The Cavalier,' and

The Island, a poem, by Lord Byron,

For sale, at the Book Store of Jno. McRae.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee.

For sale by J. HUSKE.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BALLARD & SINGLETARY, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to call at the store of William W. Ballard, one door east of the Cape Fear Bank, and settle their accounts without delay.

WM. W. BALLARD,
BENJ. SINGLETARY.

Nov. 1, 1823.—3t26

North-Carolina Register, AND UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing-office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed.—More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the stock, if printed at all, ought to be on hand as early as the 1st of September. JOHN MILES.

Fayetteville July 24, 1823. 9*

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The proposed New Constitution of the State of North Carolina, as reported by a Committee to the Convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 10th of November, 1823. Together with a copy of the

PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution, or Form of Government of North-Carolina.

1. That the legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct Branches, both dependent on the people, to wit, a Senate and House of Commons.

2. That the Senate shall be composed of Representatives annually chosen by ballot, one for each county in the State.

3. That the House of Commons shall be composed of Representatives, chosen by ballot, two for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough, and Halifax.

4. That the Senate and House of Commons, assembled for the purpose of legislation, shall be denominated the General Assembly.

5. That each member of the Senate shall have usually resided in the county in which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the county which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

6. That each member of the House of Commons shall have usually resided in the county in which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for six months shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the county which he represents, not less than one hundred acres of land in fee, or for the term of his own life.

7. That all freemen of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, and possessed of a freehold, within the same county, of fifty acres of land, for six months next before, and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

8. That all freemen of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, for the county in which he resides.

[9. That all persons possessed of a freehold, in any town in this State, having a right of representation, and also of all freemen, who have been inhabitants of any such town twelve months next before, and at the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member to represent such town in the House of Commons: Provided, always, that this section shall not entitle any inhabitant of such town to vote for members of the house of Commons for the county in which he may reside; nor any freeholder in such county, who resides without or beyond the limits of such town, to vote for a member for said town.]

10. That the Senate and House of Commons, when met, shall each have a power to choose a Speaker, and their other officers: be judges of the qualifications and elections of their membes: sit upon their own adjournments from day to day: and prepare bills to be passed into laws. The two Houses shall direct writs of election, for supplying intermediate vacancies: and shall also jointly, by ballot, adjourn themselves to any future day and place.

11. That all bills shall be read three times in each House, and before they pass into laws, be signed by the Speakers of both Houses.

12. That every person, who shall be chosen a member of the Senate or House of Commons, or appointed to any office or place of trust, before taking his seat, or entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to the State; and all officers shall also take an oath of office.

[13. That the General Assembly shall, by a joint ballot of both Houses, appoint Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and Attorney General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold their offices during good behaviour.]

[14. That the Senate and House of Commons shall have power to appoint the Generals and Field Officers of the Militia, and all officers of the regular army of this State.]

[15. That the Senate and House of Commons, jointly, at their first meeting after each annual election, shall, by ballot, elect a Governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years, in six successive years; that no person under thirty years of age, and who has not been a resident in this state above five years, and having, in the state, a freehold in lands and tenements, above the value of one thousand pounds, shall be eligible as a Governor.]

[16. That the Senate and House of Commons, jointly, at their first meeting, after each annual election, shall, by ballot, elect seven persons to be a Council of State for one year; who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office; and that four members shall be a quorum; their advice and proceedings shall be entered in a journal, to be kept for that purpose only, and signed by the members present; to any part of which any member present may enter his dissent. And such journal shall be laid before the General Assembly when called for by them.]

17. There shall be a Seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him, as occasion may require; and shall be called, the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and be affixed to all grants and commissions.

18. The Governor, for the time being, shall be Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Militia; and, in the recess of the General Assembly, shall have power by and with the advice of the Council of State, to embody the militia for the public safety.

19. The Governor, for the time being, shall have power to draw for and apply such sums of money as shall be voted by the General Assembly, for the contingencies of government, and be accountable to them for the same. [He also may, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any term not exceeding thirty days, at any one time in the recess of the General Assembly;] and shall have the power of granting pardons and reprieves, except where the prosecution shall be carried on by the General Assembly, or the law shall otherwise direct; in which case, he may, in the recess, grant a reprieve until the next sitting of the General Assembly; and may exercise all the other executive powers of government, limited and restrained, as by this Constitution is mentioned, and according to the laws of the State. And, on his death, inability, or absence from the State, the Speaker of the Senate, for the time being, and, in case of his death, inability, or absence from the State, the Speaker of the House of Commons, shall exercise the powers of government, after such death, or during such absence or inability of the Governor, or Speaker of the Senate, or until a new nomination is made by the General Assembly.

[20. That, in every case, where any officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this constitution, vested in the General Assembly, shall, during their recess, die, or his office by other means become vacant, the Governor shall have power, with the advice of the Council of State, to fill up such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly.]

[21. That the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court of Law and Equity, Judges of Admiralty, and Attorney-General, shall have adequate salaries, during their continuance in office.]

[22. That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, annually appoint a Treasurer or Treasurers for this State.]

23. That the Governor, and other officers, offending against the State, by violating any part of this constitution, mal-administration, or corruption, may be prosecuted, on the impeachment of the General Assembly, or presentment of the Grand Jury of any court of supreme jurisdiction in this State.

[24. That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, triennially appoint a Secretary for this State.]

25. That no persons who heretofore have been, or hereafter may be, receivers of public monies, shall have a seat in either House of General Assembly, or be eligible to any office in this State, until such persons shall have fully accounted for, and paid into the treasury, all sums for which they may be accountable and liable.

26. That no treasurer shall have a seat, either in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, during his continuance in that office, or before he shall have finally settled his accounts with the public, for all the monies which may be in his hands at the expiration of his office, belonging to the State, and hath paid the same into the hands of the succeeding treasurer.

[27. That no officer in the regular army or navy, in the service and pay of the United States, of this State or any other State, nor any contractor or agent for supplying such army or navy with clothing or provisions, shall have a seat either in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, or be eligible thereto: and any member of the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, being appointed to, and accepting of such office, shall thereby vacate his seat.]

[28. That no member of the Council of State shall have a seat either in the Senate or House of Commons.]

[29. That no Judge of the Supreme Court of Law and Equity, or Judge of Admiralty, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.]

[30. That no Secretary of this State, Attorney-General, or clerk of any court of record, shall have a seat in the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State.]

31. That no clergyman or preacher of the gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral function.

32. That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant religion, or the divine authority of either the old or new Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust or profit, in the civil department, within this State.

[33. That the Justices of the peace, within their respective counties in this State, shall in future be recommended to the Governor for the time being, by the representatives in General Assembly; and the Governor shall commission them accordingly: And the justices when so commissioned, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall not be removed from office by the General Assembly, unless for misbehaviour, absence, or inability.]

34. That there shall be no establishment of any one religious church or denomination in this State, in preference to any other; neither shall any person, on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his own faith or judgment, nor be obliged to pay, for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes right, or has voluntarily and personally engaged to perform; but all persons shall be at liberty to exercise their own mode of worship: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to exempt preachers of treasonable or seditious discourses, from legal trial and punishment.

35. That no person in the State shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time: Provided, that no appointment in the militia, or the office of a justice of the peace, shall be considered as a lucrative office.

36. That all commissions and grants shall run in the name of the State of North-Carolina, and bear test, and be signed by the Governor. All writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test, and be signed by the clerks of the respective courts. Indictments shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the State."

[37. That the delegates for this State to the continental congress, while necessary, shall be chosen annually by the General assembly, by ballot; but may be superseded, in the mean time, in the same manner; and no person shall be elected to serve in that capacity for more than three years successively.]

38. That there shall be a sheriff, coroner, or coroners, and constables, in each county within the State.

39. That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up, bona fide, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

[40. That every foreigner who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath of allegiance, to the same, may purchase, or, by other just means, acquire, hold, and transfer land, or other real estate; and after one year's residence shall be deemed a free citizen.

41. That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and, all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.

[42. That no purchase of lands shall be made of the Indian native, but on behalf of the public, by authority of the General Assembly.]

43. That the future Legislature of this State shall regulate entails, in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

44. That the Declaration of Rights is hereby declared to be part of the Constitution of this State, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

45. That any member of either House of General Assembly, shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against any act or resolve, which he may think injurious to the public, or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journals.

46. That neither House of the General Assembly shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members of such House are actually present; and that, upon a motion made and seconded, the yeas and nays, upon any question, shall be taken and entered on the journals: and that the journals of the proceedings of both Houses of the General Assembly shall be printed, and made public, immediately after their adjournment.

[☞Those sections in the present Constitution which are in brackets are proposed to be wholly stricken out.]

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PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution, or form of Government of North-Carolina.

SECTION 1. The Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to wit, a Senate and *House of Representatives.*

SEC. 2. That the Senate shall be composed of Representatives chosen by ballot, *every two years, in manner hereinafter directed.*

SEC. 3. That the House of *Representatives* shall be composed of Representatives, chosen by ballot, *every two years, in manner hereinafter directed.*

SEC. 4. That the Senate and House of *Representatives*, assembled for the purpose of legislation, shall be denominated the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. That each member of the Senate *shall have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and* shall have usually resided in the *district* in which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the *district* which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee.

SEC. 6. That each member of the House of *Representatives shall have attained to the age of twenty-one years, and* shall have usually resided in the county in which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election, and for six months shall have possessed, and continue to possess, in the county which he represents, not less than one hundred acres of land in fee or for the term of his own life.

SEC. 7. That all *free white men* of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the State, twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold, within the same county, of fifty acres of land, *or of the value of fifty dollars*, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 8. That all *free white men* of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the State, twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of *Representatives*, for the county in which he resides.

SEC. 9. That the Senate and House of *Representatives*, when met, shall each have power to choose a Speaker, and their other officers: be judges of the qualifications and elections of their members; sit upon their own adjournments from day to day; and prepare bills to be passed into laws. The two Houses shall direct writs of election, for supplying intermediate vacancies.

SEC. 10. That all bills shall be read three times in each House, before they pass into laws, and be signed by the Speakers of both Houses.

SEC. 11. That every person, who shall be chosen a member of the Senate or House of *Representatives*, or appointed to any office or place of trust, before taking his seat, or entering upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to the State; and all officers shall also take an oath of office.

SEC. 12. That the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, appoint Judges of the Supreme *and Superior* Courts of Law and Equity, and an Attorney-General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold their offices during good behaviour.

SEC. 13. *The Executive authority of this state shall be vested in a Governor; who shall be elected by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office for two years: He shall be at least thirty years of age, shall have resided in the state for five years immediately preceding his election, and own and possess in the state, a freehold of at least one thousand pounds in value; and no person shall be elected Governor for more than two terms in succession.*

SEC. 14. That there shall be a Seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require; and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North-Carolina, and be affixed to all grants and commissions.

SEC. 15. The Governor for the time being shall be Captain General and Commander in Chief of the militia; and in the recess of the General Assembly, shall have power to embody the militia for the public safety.

SEC. 16. The Governor for the time being shall have power to draw for and apply such sums of money as shall be voted by the General Assembly, for the contingencies of government, and be accountable to them for the same: He shall have the power of granting pardons and reprieves, except where the prosecution shall be carried on by the General Assembly, or the law shall otherwise direct; in which case he may in the recess grant a reprieve until the next sitting of the General Assembly; and may exercise all the other executive powers of government, limited and restricted as by this Constitution is mentioned, and according to the laws of the State. And on his death, inability, or absence from the State, the Speaker of the Senate, for the time being, *and in case there be no Speaker of the Senate at such time, then the person who was last Speaker of the Senate, and in case of his death, inability, or absence from the State*, the Speaker of the House of *Representatives; and in case there be no Speaker of the House of Representatives at such time, then the person who was last Speaker of the House of Representatives*, shall exercise the power of government, after such death, or during such absence or inability of the Governor, or Speaker, or person as aforesaid, or until a new nomination is made by the General Assembly.

(SEC. 17. In every case, where any officer, the right of whose appointment is vested in the General Assembly, or in the Governor and Senate, whose office shall, by death, resignation, removal, or other means, be vacant during the recess of the General Assembly, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly.)

SEC. 18. That the Governor, Judges of the Supreme *and Superior* Courts of Law and Equity, and Attorney General, shall have adequate salaries, during their continuance in office.

(SEC. 19. The General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both Houses, every two years, elect a Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Comptroller of public accounts.)

SEC. 20. That the Governor, and other officers, offending against the State, by violating any part of this Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption, may be prosecuted, on the impeachment of the General Assembly, or presentment of the grand jury of any Court of supreme jurisdiction in this State.

SEC. 21. That no persons who have heretofore or hereafter may be receivers of public moneys, shall have a seat in either House of General Assembly, or be eligible to any office in this State, until such persons shall have fully accounted for or paid into the Treasury, all sums for which they may be answerable and liable.

SEC. 22. That no Treasurer shall have a seat, either in the Senate or House of *Representatives*, during his continuance in that office; or before he shall have finally settled his accounts with the public, for all the moneys which may be in his hands at the expiration of his office, belonging to the State, and hath paid the same into the hands of the succeeding Treasurer.

(SEC. 23. No officer, either civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any other State or Country, shall be entitled to a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.)

SEC. 24. No Judge of the Supreme *or Superior* Courts of Law and Equity of this State, shall be entitled to a seat in the Senate or House of *Representatives.*

SEC. 25. *No Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Solicitors of the Superior Courts of Law, or Clerk of any Court of Record in this State, shall be entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives.*

SEC. 26. That no clergyman or preacher of the Gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate or House of *Representatives*, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral function.

SEC. 27. That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant Religion, or the divine authority of either the Old or New Testaments, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust or profit, in the civil department, within this State.

SEC. 28. *Justices of the Peace shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the said justices when so appointed, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, but they may be removed from office for misbehaviour, inability, or absence from the State, by the General Assembly.*

SEC. 29. *General officers of the militia shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: Field officers of the militia shall be elected by the regiments, battalion to which they belong; and company militia officers shall be elected by the Companies to which they belong.*

SEC. 30. That there shall be no establishment of any one religious church or denomination in this State, in preference to any other; neither shall any person, on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his own faith or judgment, nor be obliged to pay, for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes right, or has voluntarily and personally engaged to perform: but all persons shall be at liberty to exercise their own mode of worship: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt preachers of treasonable or seditious discourses, from legal trial and punishment.

SEC. 31. That no person in the State shall hold more than one lucrative office at any one time: Provided, that no appointment in the militia, or the office of a justice of the peace, shall be considered as a lucrative office.

SEC. 32. That all commissions and grants shall run in the name of the State of North-Carolina, and bear test and be signed by the Governor. All writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test and be signed by the Clerks of the respective Courts. Indictments shall conclude, against the peace and dignity of the State.

SEC. 33. That there shall be a sheriff, coroner or coroners and constables, in each county within this State.

SEC. 34. That the person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be confined in prison after delivering up, bona fide, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

SEC. 35. That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted, in one or more universities.

SEC. 36. That the Legislature of this State shall regulate entails in such a manner, as to prevent perpetuities.

SEC. 37. That the Declaration of Rights is hereby declared to be part of the Constitution of this State, and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.

SEC. 38. That any member of either House of the General Assembly, shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against any act or resolve, which he may think injurious to the public, or any individual, and have the reason of his dissent entered on the journals.

SEC. 39. That neither House of the General Assembly shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members of such house are actually present. And that, upon a motion made and seconded, the yeas and nays upon any question, shall be taken and entered on the journals. And that the journals of the proceedings of both Houses of the General Assembly shall be printed and made public, immediately after their adjournment.

SEC. 40. *The General Assembly of this State shall convene at the Seat of Government every two years: They may be convened sooner if the Legislature shall so direct; or in extraordinary occasions, by the Governor, if in his opinion, the public interest shall require it.*

SEC. 41. *Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be ascertained by the returns of the Census in this State by the United States, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature; and if they shall be directed, the enumeration shall be taken every ten years. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every four thousand in each county; but each county shall have at least one Representative; and until the return of the next census of the United States, or some other enumeration under the authority of the Legislature, the several counties shall be entitled to the following number of Representatives: The counties of Ashe, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Currituck, Carteret, Columbus, Chowan, Cumberland, Gates, Green, Hyde, Hertford, Halifax, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Moore, Onslow, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham and Washington, shall be entitled to one Representative: The counties of Anson, Buncombe, Burke, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Davie,*

...en, Caswell, Duplin, Edgecombe, Iredell, Frank-
...n, Johnston, Montgomery, Northampton, New-
...over, Pitt, Person, Rockingham, Randolph,
...bson, Surry, Davidson, Sampson, Wayne,
Wilkes and Warren, shall be entitled to two
Representatives: The counties of Cumberland,
Guilford, Granville, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Ru-
herford, Stokes and Rowan, shall be entitled
to three Representatives: The counties of Lin-
dn and Wake, shall each be entitled to four
Representatives; and the county of Orange to
five Representatives.

SEC. 42. *Senators shall be apportioned by districts in the State, and according to numbers, in like manner as Representatives are appointed. The number of Senators shall not exceed ... for every ten thousand. The Legislature ... shall divide the State into a convenient number of districts for this purpose, and when districts shall be composed of more counties than one, they shall be formed of counties contiguous to each other; and no alteration thereof shall be made until after the next census shall have been taken, or an enumeration of the inhabitants under the authority of the Legislature shall have intervened: And until the taking of the census, or an enumeration as aforesaid, the State shall be divided into fifteen Senatorial Districts, corresponding with the Electoral Districts heretofore established by law, to wit: The counties of Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford and Haywood, shall compose one district; the counties of Wilkes, Iredell, Surry and Ashe, shall compose one district; the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus ... and Lincoln, shall compose one district; the counties of Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery, shall compose one district; the counties of Rockingham, Stokes and Caswell, shall compose one district; the counties of Randolph, Guilford and ... shall compose one district; the counties of Chatham, shall compose one district; the counties of Richmond, Anson, Robeson, Moore and Cumberland, shall compose one district; the counties of Person, Orange and Granville, shall compose one district; the counties of Wake, Johnston and Wayne shall compose one district; the counties of Warren, Franklin, Halifax and Nash, shall compose one district; the counties of Bertie, Northampton, Hertford and Martin, shall compose one district; the counties of Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Camden and Currituck, shall compose one district; the counties of Beaufort, Edgecombe, Pitt, Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde, shall compose one district; the counties of Craven, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Carteret and Onslow, shall compose one district; the counties of Bladen, Sampson, Columbus, Duplin, New-Hanover and Brunswick, shall compose one district; each of which districts shall be entitled to three Senators, and no one county shall be entitled to more than one Senator.*

SEC. 43. *The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of Impeachment.*

SEC. 44. *All Impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.*

SEC 45. *Upon conviction of any officer liable to Impeachment, judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; and the party convicted may moreover be liable to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law.*

SEC. 46. *The city of Raleigh shall be the Seat of Government of this State, and the unalterable place of holding the future General Assemblies of the same, and the place of residence of the chief officers of the State.*

FOREIGN.

SURRENDER OF CADIZ.

The brig Mary & Eliza, capt. Gray, arrived at Boston, left Gibraltar on the 4th ult, and Capt. G. informs that a boat arrived from Cadiz the evening previous, with an account of the surrender of that city to the French on the 29th Sept. and that the King and his family passed to St. Mary's the same day. Two French frigates arrived at Gibraltar on the 3rd of Oct. Business had been dull, but the new events were expected to revive it.

The frigates were from the squadron off Cadiz, the blockade being raised. They sailed for Algesiras.—It was understood Cadiz capitulated after the fall of the Castle of St. Petri, and without being bombarded.

The Duke of Infantado, President of the Regency, Saez, Secretary of State, with some other Dignitaries in co. have been robbed on the highway by 7 persons.

We received Gibraltar papers to the 2d of Oct. and a letter of the 1st.

Our letter of the 1st ult. says, "The constitutional affairs of Spain are nearly at an end. The French have possession of the Trocadero, Castle of St. Petri, and Isle of Leon—and we have a report that Cadiz has capitulated."

GIBRALTAR, SEPT. 26.

The French, with the Castle of Santi Petri, took possession of two batteries, on the other side of the river; and, it is said, became masters of La Isla on Monday night.

OCTOBER 2.

By an express, arrived this forenoon, from Port St. Mary's, it appears that the King and Royal Family of Spain, landed there yesterday forenoon, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

The Marquis of Zambrano is appointed Governor of Malaga.

MADRID, SEPT. 17.

Official Article.—The Intendant of Carolina reports to the Minister at War, by a courier, as follows: "It is now eight o'clock at night, and the chief of the rebellion, Rafael del Riego, has just entered this capital, as a prisoner, and I have placed him in a dungeon of a public gaol. Three other officers have been taken with him, and they also are in dungeons. I cannot at present give Y. E. the particulars of this glorious prize, but I will later. The civil commandant of Arquillos and its inhabitants, without the assistance of a single soldier, were the persons by whom this praiseworthy arrest has been performed. Carolina, Sept. 15, 1823.—Intendant ad interim, Juan Josef Cabellero.

MADRID, SEPT. 22.

They write from Cordova that the Royal Spanish carabineers have set off from that town to conduct the Traitor Reigo, who is under a French escort, to be delivered up to the Spanish authorities.

Accounts from Constantinople of Aug. 25, state that the Turkish Minister Effendi, had been removed from office. This circumstance was considered favorable to the cause of the Greeks, against whom, it is said, he had been inflexible; and it was expected would be followed by a renewal of friendly relations with the European powers.

A treaty of peace between Turkey and Persia was signed on the 15th of July.

Of the Turkish and Greek war, it is stated that the Turks have been baffled in all their attempts against the Morea, and that their fleet remained inactive off Patras.—In Negropont and the Gulf of Velo, they had obtained some advantages, and near Salona had sustained a serious loss.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope have been received in London, to the 14th of July. A report had just reached the Cape, that a numerous wandering tribe, or more properly a nation, was on its way South, whose course was marked with the greatest cruelty and devastation. They had advanced as far as Kaffre Land, which borders the frontiers, destroying every thing they encountered, sparing neither man, woman, nor child: in fact, it is said, they resemble a flight of locusts, which consume every thing they rest on.—The People composing this nation, are said to be of a much lighter colour than the native Africans, and are supposed to be descendants of some Europeans, wrecked on the coast of Africa. They are well-armed, and much better equipped than the aborigines of the country. The Grosvenor Indiaman was wrecked about forty years ago, and many of the crew saved. These are supposed to have mingled with a powerful tribe, whence sprang this horde. The reports, however, were by some supposed to be exaggerated.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1823

CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the western counties assembled at Raleigh on Monday, the 10th instant, and immediately proceeded to business. Gen. Montford Stokes was elected President, and John F. Brevard, Secretary. Among the several committees appointed, was one to propose and report such amendments to the constitution as may be deemed necessary: the revised constitution reported by this committee will be found on our second page. We publish the present constitution along with the proposed one, so that our readers may see, at a glance, the alterations contemplated. A small portion of the amendments are in Roman letters, enclosed in parentheses; the rest in *Italic*.

We do not suppose that even all the *friends* to a Convention will approve of the proposed constitution exactly in its present shape: we could point out several parts which we should wish to see altered. But it should be recollected that it is *only* the report of the committee; that it has not yet been acted on in the Convention; and therefore that it is probable, nay, certain, that it will receive alterations. It will even now, however, serve to disprove many gratuitous assertions, malicious calumnies, and the crude calculations of such wiseacres as "*Common Sense*," by showing what *are* the objects of the West, and how far they wish to go in revising the constitution; and to quiet the apprehensions of many individuals, friendly to some alterations in the constitution, but who are fearful, if a Convention were called, it would proceed to such lengths, as to increase, instead of lessening the evils complained of.

We trust no apology need be offered, for devoting so large a portion of our paper this week, to this interesting subject. It is very desirable that correct information should be spread before the people, on the important question which at present agitates the state: that they should have facts, to judge from, instead of assumptions: and in laying before them the present and the revised constitution, to enable them to examine and compare the two at their leisure, these ends will be fully obtained.

☞Since writing the above, we have concluded to publish an *Extra*, so that what we lack in *variety* will be made up in *quantity*. In doing this, we put ourselves at considerable inconvenience, and some additional expense; and all the remuneration we ask, is the approbation of our readers.

Joseph M'Ilvaine, for several years past U. States' Attorney for the District of New-Jersey, was, on the 31st ult. elected, by the Legislature of that state, a Senator in Congress, in the place of Mr. Southard. Dr. Bateman, formerly a member of Congress, was his opponent; but the bare suspicion of his being friendly to Mr. Crawford's election, rendered him so unpopular, as to compel him to withdraw. One thing is pretty certain, therefore, that Mr. Crawford has no chance in New-Jersey.

The late election in the city of New-York, for members of Assembly, was most warmly contested. The contest was not conducted on the old party grounds; but it was between the friends of Crawford and a caucus nomination, and those of Adams and Calhoun: the latter triumphed. The result of the election, throughout the state, is equally unpropitious to Mr. Crawford's hopes. The *New-York American*, of Nov. 10, says: "We repeat the assertion, and claim authority for it from the accuracy of our former calculations, that in the next Assembly, Mr. Crawford will not have *thirty-five*, out of one hundred and twenty-eight members." So much for the assertions of *Noah*, the *Richmond Enquirer*, &c. on the certainty of Mr. Crawford's success in the state of N. York. The sanguine calculations which his friends have likewise made on the support of this state, we confidently trust, will prove equally groundless.

SPAIN.

The war in Spain may be considered at an end. Cadiz surrendered on the 29th of September, and the other strong places will of course follow its example. It does not appear that Cadiz made any resistance; but we presume that French gold, division, and treachery, had so paralised the exertions of the Cortes, as to render resistance ineffectual, if not impracticable. The base, degenerate Spaniards have thus capped the climax of their degradation: they once bravely and successfully resisted the first warrior of the age, while the members of the Holy Alliance were crouching at his feet; and now they have ignobly succumbed to that mere shadow of a general, the Duke D'Angouleme. Shame on them! If Ferdinand before "chastised them with whips," we hope he may now "chastise them with scorpions;" and that they may enjoy to the full, the blessings of the Inquisition and of unlimited despotism. A people that can thus, without a struggle, bow their necks to the yoke of such a master as Ferdinand, and such a general as the Duke D'Angouleme, deserve no sympathy: they are fit only for servitude and chains. The cause of liberty, however, will yet find avengers in Europe; and the closing act of the drama which has been opened in Spain, is still to be performed. The subjugation of Spain has not in the least shaken our belief, that the cause of Freedom will ultimately triumph over the cold-blooded assassins who compose the Holy League.

The gallant Riego has been taken and immured in a dungeon: his fate may be easily imagined. He loved his country, and wished her to be free at home and respected abroad; and this is a crime of too deep a dye, in the eyes of *legitimacy*, to be forgiven. Blood, *blood* alone, can expiate it; and the fate which awaited Washington, had *he* been unsucessful, will be Riego's. But while his memory is loaded with obloquy by the satellites of despotism, let it be honored by the brave and the free.

The following article from the *Western Carolinian*, is deserving attention; and we copy it, with the hope that this subject may attract the notice of our intelligent and enterprising men. Should the proposed route be established, Fayetteville is unquestionably the "point at which the western line should intersect the others:" it would then run through Salisbury, and greatly facilitate the intercourse between this place and the upper part of the state. But should the route terminate at Cheraw, Salisbury, one of the most important towns in the western part of the state, will be passed by, and the benefits which a large district of country might otherwise derive from it, will be utterly lost. In making these few remarks, we are not actuated by any petty jealousy of others; but we *are actuated* by a desire to see the interests of our own state attended to, and especially in a case like this, where the advantages are all on our side. North-Carolina has hitherto poured her treasures into the lap of others, and she is now reaping the bitter fruits of such a course: let her henceforth turn her attention to the developement of her own resources, and to the means of securing to herself the benefits of them. We repeat again, we hope the subject of the proposed route will not be disregarded; but that proper steps will be taken, in the event of its being established, to secure to our own citizens the advantages which of right belong to them.

FROM THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STAGE LINE.

Mr. Editor: About a year ago, a stage line was proposed, through the newspapers, from Charleston, via Cheraw, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Morganton and Asheville, to Newport in Tennessee; petitions for this line have been in circulation, from Lincolnton to Knoxville; and I am informed, have been signed by a number of respectable persons wherever they have been presented.—A petition was presented to Congress last session for this line; which failed, perhaps, from the great extent of the line.

As the mails are greatly delayed by the present mode of conveyance west, via Asheville, would not the route succeed better by altering the course of it, and saying from Fayetteville, via Charlotte or Salisbury, Lincolnton, Morganton, Asheville, to Newport, Tennessee. This route would answer all the purposes as the one from Charleston, for the stages arrive daily from the north and south at Fayetteville, as the line which has lately been put in operation from Fayetteville to Norfolk, and the steam packet from Norfolk to N. York, would afford a quick passage to the latter city. The citizens of the upper part of Alabama, Tennessee, and a part of Kentucky, would find this the quickest conveyance to New-York; and the expense much less than from Charleston, via Cheraw. A stage now runs from Fayetteville, via Cheraw, to Columbia, and thence south; and another from Columbia to Charleston; so that Fayetteville is the point at which this western line should intersect the others. The passengers from Tennessee to Charleston, and the great number of persons who would leave the sickly country in north and south Carolina, and visitors to the Catawba and Warm Springs, would assist very much in the support of this line.

I have been informed that very respectable petitions from Tennessee, for the line via Cheraw, will be presented to Congress next session; also, from the western counties in North-Carolina. I hope the signers to these petitions will have no objections to terminate the line at Fayetteville; for as the expense has been the great objection, the probability of succeeding will be greater from Fayetteville, than any other place; and the convenience by the stage to Norfolk, will be very great.

I hope some person, more capable than myself, will show the necessity of this important line to the public; as it is absolutely *necessary*, in order to secure a regular and safe conveyance to the mails westward.

L.

A notorious culprit—A fellow named Asher Clark, convicted at the Sessions in this city of picking the pockets of a gentlemen at an auction room, has been sentenced to three years service on the treadmill in the penitentiary. Although he was clearly identified on his trial, he wrote a letter since his conviction to the Recorder denying his name, which led to an inquiry by which it was ascertained that Asher Clark was not only his true name, but that he was a notorious villain. A few years since he and three others broke into a house in Pennsylvania, and, for the purpose of extorting money from a German, burned him so severely with a pair of red hot tongs, that he died the next day. On this charge he was acquitted for the want of testimony. He was afterwards convicted of another crime, when he confessed to the magistrates that he belonged to a gang who had confederated for the purpose of picking pockets, to effect which they had set fire to buildings in Albany, New-York, and Baltimore—and he named the times, streets, and buildings, so set fire to, which corresponded with the facts known to have occurred. One of them is recollected to have been in the Bowery. Clark is described as a man of sedate, sober, and genteel deportment, and about 45 years of age.—A person of this dangerous character and who appears to be hardened in iniquity, ought certainly to be placed in a situation where he never could have it in his power again to injure the community.

[*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

M. Carey respectfully informs the citizens of the U. States that he hopes to be able to publish, in the course of the ensuing year, a work for which he made considerable preparations a few years since, viz: "Sketches of a History of Religious Persecutions, in two vol's, 8vo."

Any information, or communications calculated to facilitate the execution of this work, will be thankfully received. Books, loaned for the purpose, will be carefully preserved, and returned uninjured.

Such printers of newspapers as are favorable to this undertaking, are requested to insert the above once or twice.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A discourse will be delivered in the Episcopal Church, on Friday evening next, for the purpose of explaining to the citizens of Fayetteville the objects, and the present prospects of the American Colonization Society, and of recommending the formation of an Auxiliary Society in this place. As the managers of the Parent Society have made an urgent appeal to the public, to assist them in defraying the expenses of an expedition now fitting out for Africa, it is proposed that a collection be taken up after service, in aid of the immediate wants of this most important Institution.

Notice to Bridge Contractors.

THE subscribers, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Cumberland, will, on the 15th December ensuing, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, proceed to let, to the lowest bidder, the building of a Bridge across Rockfish Creek, where the road crosses said creek at Kelly's and Parmon's mills. Specifications of the Bridge will be, on said day and place, exhibited, and in the mean time, the same may be seen on application to James Seawell.

CHARLES M'ALISTER,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
JAMES SEAWELL, } *Commissioners.*

November 20, 1823—4 28

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,
BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.	Qua'ty	Cents D.	To C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 0	1 50
Apple, scarce.	do	45	50
Peach,	do.	5	63½
Bacon,	lb.	9	10
Beeswax,	do.	30	33
Butter,	do	15	20
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	28	33
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	27	28
2d & 3d qual.	do	26	28
Candles, Mould,	do	12	15
Spermaceti,	do		44
Cotton, (good dem'd)	do	44	15
Corn,	bushel	135	40
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	1 00	1 10
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	5	6½
Superfine,	do	5½	
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	45	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	3 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask.	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	35	38
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen.	3 50	
Philadelphia,	g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 25	3 75
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 l.	10 00	10 50
Common,	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf,	lb.	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	7	8
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	do	1 50	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush	1	1 10
Whiskey,	gallon.	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 2	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, about nine miles from Fayetteville, containing 105 acres. It lies on the stage road, to Harborough and Raleigh, and is very conveniently situated for a public house; the subscriber, indeed, has been in the habit of entertaining travellers for many years. There is a fine bearing Apple and Peach Orchard on the plantation, and an excellent spring of water, not inferior to any in the state.

Also, a tract of *Swamp Land*, containing between 5 and 600 acres, and adjoining the lands of the late Alexander McAllister, and Robert Campbell. This land is equal to any in Cumberland county, both as to richness and fertility, and is well calculated for cotton, corn, or rice. Any person wishing to become possessed of a good and valuable farm, will do well to call and examine, as he can hardly have a better opportunity of making a desirable purchase. The title is indisputable.

The terms of sale, for a greater part of the purchase money, will be very liberal. Application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

LEWIS JONES.

Cumberland Co. N. C. Nov. 19, 1823.—3*

Apple Trees.

WANTED to purchase, 150 Hughes' Crab Apple grafted Trees, an 50 grafted Horse Apple do: the trees to be delivered on board the Steam Boat or in Wilmington. Apply to Jno. McRae, Fayetteville.

Nov. 12, 1823.—2*

New Goods.

WILLIAMS & FENN, have just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, which they will sell on as good terms as they can be purchased in this place. Those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine them, at their old stand on Person street, first door east of Wm. Spader.

They have, also, 30 casks Cheese,
175 boxes Segars.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Nov. 6, 1823.—2*

State of North-Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WHEREAS Duncan Smith makes oath before me, D. Ochiltree, a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid, that on or about the 7th inst. he lost or mislaid a note of hand on Robert Campbell, for one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety five cents, dated the 11th Sept. 1822, with a credit, as he believes, of fifty dollars on the back; and further, that he has not traded or disposed of the said note in any manner whatever.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Sworn to and subscribed, at Fayetteville, the 11th day of November, 1823, before me,

D. OCHILTREE, *S. J. P.*

N. B. All persons are forewarned trading for the said note, also the said Robert Campbell from paying it to any other person than myself or order.

3w26 D. SMITH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1823.

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

THE FRIEND OF ALL

There is a charm in Friendship's voice,
A feeling dear to age and youth
Which bids the sorrowing soul rejoice,
And lights the flame of love and truth.

If heaven's bright skies be overcast,
Enshrouded with affliction's pall,
When the dark mists of woe have passed,
A SUN shall shine—the FRIEND OF ALL.

And if when verging to the tomb,
No cheering ray of hope appear,
To guide the spirit through the gloom,
And lead her to a happier sphere—

Yet still let every murmur die,
And mercies past to mind recall;
Know there's A POWER enthron'd on high,
The fervent, faithful FRIEND OF ALL.

O, after all the ills of life
In sad succession flee away,
Why should the soul prolong her strife,
Why wish in woe a longer stay?

Free as the air she wings her flight,
For now no more can guilt enthral;
She hails the source of life and light,
THE ONE ETERNAL FRIEND OF ALL.

LOVE—*By Madame* D'HOUTETOT.

[TRANSLATED BY LORD BYRON.]

WHEN young, I loved. At that delicious age,
So sweet, so short, love was my sole delight;
And when I reached the season to be sage,
Still I loved on—for reason gave me right.
Age comes at length, and livelier joys depart,
Yet gentle ones still kiss these eyelids dim;
For still I love, and love consoles my heart;
What could console me for the loss of him?

GREECE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK SPECTATOR.

Greece, *by an Eye Witness.*

The Greek Committee in London appointed, in the early part of the present year, an agent to visit the *Morea*, and from personal observation to furnish the Committee with the true state of facts in that country. EDWARD BLAQUIERE, Esq. volunteered his services for this interesting mission; and at a meeting in September last, his employers received an able report of some of the results of his visit. This impressive paper is written in a full and flowing style, but without extravagance. It bears the impress of a fine mind, strongly impressed by what it has witnessed, and filled with a manly determination to spread the same impression in the bosoms of others. The writer is entirely convinced that the Greeks have been grossly misrepresented and calumniated: he feels justly indignant at the neglect of England to a cause so every way worthy of her espousal; and he labors to remove those false views of the Greek cause, which, he seems persuaded, have mainly operated in retarding the aid of the British public to a struggle so well calculated to excite the sympathies of a brave and a free people. Not having room to present this in its entire form, we shall give our readers a general view of it, with some extracts.

In January the provisional government of Greece had sent to England, a confidential agent named *Luriottis*, without official despatches, but with letters of introduction to leading men. His object was to sound the dispositions of the people of England towards the cause of his country. To ascertain these, the circulars were issued which produced the formation of the Greek Committee. They were addressed to persons of all parties, and not exclusively to members of the opposition, though a majority of the latter appeared to have been influenced by them. The result of the effort disappointed those who had made it: and attributing the apathy of many to misrepresentation, Mr. Blaquiere resolved to accompany the Greek envoy on his return, that he might be enabled to ascertain whether the injurious impressions of the Greek character and conduct were indeed well founded, and if not, might be authorized to state facts in contradiction.

He was appointed in February, but owing to delays, did not reach the shores of the Morea till May.

Having landed at Pyrgi, a small cove opposite the island of Zante, early in the morning of May 30th, the first objects which struck my sight were a number of husbandmen and females busily employed in the various occupations of tillage, weeding, &c.: while numerous flocks and herds were seen grazing on a plain of about fifteen miles in circumference, and surrounded by a range of hills thickly studded with olive and other trees. On reaching Pyrgos, a large town eight miles further on, commanding a delightful prospect of its extensive plain and neighbouring country, including the mountainous districts of Calavrita and Araca with the sea in the distance, there appeared to have been no material interruption to agricultural pursuits, as we continually passed through vineyards, corn fields, and orchards of mulberry trees. Groups of women and children were also seen round the wells, occupied either in washing or drawing water, as if enjoying the most perfect security. These enlivening and unexpected scenes continued while we followed the romantic and ever-winding course of the Alpheus, thro' the most enchanting country I ever beheld, for a distance of more than sixty miles, when we ascended the range of mountains which intersect the Morea throughout its centre. Here the road lay over rocks and precipices of frightful aspect, forming a number of almost impenetrable passes for a considerable extent. Passing over a region of lofty pines, which cover a space of many leagues, we descended into another well cultivated plain, but destitute of trees, previous to reaching that on which Tripolizza is built.

The almost total destruction of the Turkish army, which followed its attempt to invade the Morea in the autumn of 1822, as well as the various important events to which that memorable campaign gave rise, having induced the Provisional Government to convoke a General Congress at Astros, the Members of the Executive and Deputies had just reached Tripolizza as we arrived. Whether we regard the importance of the measures decided there, or the dignity and moderation with which the deliberations were carried on, the meeting at Astros may be justly considered as one of the most impressive and interesting events of the struggle.

Above three hundred deputies had assembled by the beginning of April; there was also a large body of troops, nearly all the Military Chiefs, and many thousand casual visitors. The meetings and deliberations of Congress were held under the shade of an orange or lemon grove, between sunrise and noon, while all those who were desirous of hearing the debates, or witnessing the proceedings, occupied the surrounding space thickly shaded with olive trees.

The first care of the Congress thus assembled, was to revise and correct such articles in the Constitution framed at Epidaurus sixteen months before, as experience had proved to be susceptible of amelioration. Adopting the most liberal institutions of Europe for their models, there was not a single clause added or retrenched, without a precedent being previously established, either in the practice of the British Constitution, or *that of the United States*, which the Legislators of Greece consulted, as knowing it to emanate from the letter and spirit of English law. I ought not to omit stating, as connected with this portion of the labours of Congress, that its principal attention was directed to the best mode of drawing up civil and criminal codes, and of introducing the trial by jury into the legal procedure of Greece, as well as a regular system of public education on the principles of Bell and Lancaster. Having decreed the necessary clauses upon the above points, so essential to the perfection of their civil organization, the Executive was directed to take such steps as might be most likely to produce the benefits anticipated from them without loss of time. The second object of solicitude related to the state of the finances, public accounts, and national resources. These being subjected to a careful examination, and various modifications introduced into the political code, for the more prompt collection of the revenue, and prevention of fiscal abuses, the third and last subject of deliberation, was an inquiry into the extent of the naval and military forces of the Confederation, as also relative to the most effectual plans to be adopted for repelling every future attempt of the enemy.

Having decided that the seat of government should be fixed at Tripolizza, previous to its final establishment at Athens, the last act of Congress was an address to the people, in which the object of assembling and a succinct notice of the proceedings were detailed. This energetic paper also proclaimed the national independence, appealing once more to the Christian world for its sympathy and support; and, after thanking those who had merited its approbation by their patriotism and public spirit, concluded by imploring "the Omnipotent Father of all to extend his Almighty protection to the people of Greece, and crown their efforts with success."

Mr. Blaquiere's object being to ascertain how far the conduct of the Greek government and people is entitled to the support of the Christian world, he directed his enquiries, *first* to discover how the struggle *commenced*, whether or not it was connected, as alleged, with the revolutionary movements in Italy and Spain; and *secondly*, how far the representations of cruelty, on the part of the Greeks, were founded in truth. "With regard to the origin of the Greek contest, this is not the place to enter into a minute detail of all the facts, and indeed many of them would be irrelevant to the object of your committee: it cannot, however, be too soon proclaimed, nor too widely circulated, and I will stake my existence on the exact veracity of the assertion, that there was not the smallest connection, either *directly* or *indirectly*, between the rising in Greece and passing events in the rest of Europe. Having made this positive and solemn declaration, upon the importance and necessity of which, to the people of Greece, it would be superfluous to dilate, the members of your committee do not require to be informed, that the struggle was first commenced in Moldavia, by a General in the service of a Great Northern power; and that although his proceedings were subsequently disclaimed, and himself disgraced, yet the irreproachable character of Alexander Ypsilanti, his bravery while serving in the Russian Campaigns, and more especially the place of aid-de-camp he held about the person of his Imperial Majesty, were pre-eminently calculated to create a belief, that the insurrection was tacitly approved by the cabinet of St. Petersburg. This alone was surely more than sufficient to excite the hopes of the Greek people, in the western provinces, if it did not stimulate them to fly to arms. But irresistible as the call of Ypsilanti certainly was, so little had the events in Wallachia and Moldavia been anticipated in the Morea, that *no preparations whatever* were made for a rising; nor was it until the massacre of the venerable and virtuous Patriarch Gregory, not to mention thousands of unoffending Greeks at Constantinople, and other places, together with the incarceration of all the Primates at Tripolizza as hostages, and orders for disarming those of the people who had been hitherto allowed to carry a musket, for the purposes of private amusement, that they saw no alternative between resistance and extermination. When I add, that even the actual President, Mavromichale, and one of the most opulent men in Greece, had not a single barrel of gunpowder in his possession, on the insurrection's breaking out, and that more than two-thirds of the male population, capable of bearing arms in the Morea, and other points, were under the necessity of sallying forth without any other weapons than sticks, I am sure it is perfectly unnecessary to say more, in order to convince your committee that the attempt to connect the Greek struggle with those events which continue to agitate the south of Europe, is as unfounded as it is cruel!

As to the excesses attributed to the Greek soldiery, it would appear that the number of able and eloquent writers who have advocated the cause of Greece, have brought forward such facts and arguments as must satisfy every impartial observer, that these excesses, like every other subject calculated to prejudice the cause, have been most wantonly exaggerated. The whole course of my own inquiries enables me to confirm the fact; and in repeating that the severities exercised on the enemy were inevitable and unavoidable, I shall further add it as my most firm conviction, that when all the concomitant circumstances which led to the excesses at Tripolizza are made known, they will appear mild when compared to those committed by the best disciplined and most civilized troops of Europe, in many instances during the last fifty years."

In mitigation, too, of these ebullitions of rage on the part of the Greek soldiery, it must be remembered to what unequalled barbarities, they, and all their countrymen had been subjected. We have heard much on this subject, but M. Blaquiere assures us, that the half had not been told. "Much as your Committee has heard concerning the horrors perpetrated by a race to whom the virtues of pity and benevolence are totally unknown, and whose fundamental maxim of faith is to extirpate the votaries of Christianity, I am fully borne out in stating, that the European public is, as yet, most imperfectly and inadequately informed on the subject. It is true, the public prints have for the last three years teemed with the recital of massacres and murders under every possible shape and aggravation which the imagination can conceive—massacres which have consigned, in that short space, not less than sixty thousand of our fellow Christians, of every age and sex, to death, under torments such as history affords no example of, and who were, for by far the most part, the innocent victims of a merciless soldiery. But have they disclosed those indescribable horrors, even worse than death, to which the helpless women and children of Greece have been exposed, before the moment of execution, or while in the hands of their oppressors? Would it be possible for the most able pen, or eloquent tongue, to describe the scenes which followed the executions of the capital, at Adrianople, Salonica, Mount Athos, Smyrna, Scala-Novo, Aivali, Rhodes, Cyprus, Candia, and Scio. It is impossible to believe, that if the nameless and innumerable atrocities, committed by the Infidels, whenever they could gain even a momentary ascendency, had reached the knowledge of a nation whose annals bear such constant testimony to its charity and commiseration for the woes of others, no matter what their clime or color, it could have been deterred from coming forward at an earlier period of this dreadful contest.—Had the cries reached our country, of infants torn from their mothers' breasts and flung into the sea, or dashed against the rocks, as at Scio, and various other places; of fathers, husbands, and brothers, butchered before the eyes of mothers, wives and sisters, who were themselves destined either to share a similar fate, or be dragged into that hopeless slavery in which thousands languish at this moment; it is needless to say that every British heart would have melted, and every British hand been stretched out to succour or to save a perishing community!"

It must further be remembered, in extenuation of the Greek severities, that they were confined to the early moments of the struggle.

There is no instance on record subsequently to the capture of Napoli de Romania, one of the first fruits of the triumph gained on the plain of Argos, in which the Greeks have not completely disproved the accusations of their enemies, by shewing every disposition to conduct the war on principles strictly conformable to the laws of civilized nations, and they have acted thus in the midsts of incessant provocations on the part of the Turks, whose excesses continue unabated to this hour.

M. Blaquiere presents a very favourable picture of the virtues which so generally distinguish the domestic circle in the lower and middling classes of the Greek community, the proverbial affection between parents and children, relatives and friends; their abstemiousness and industry, unequalled by any other nation in Europe; scrupulous regard to religious duties: and above all, a disposition to improve and acquire knowledge, which cannot but strike the most superficial observer. "A slight reference to the unceasing and persevering efforts made throughout Greece and Asia Minor, during the last thirty years, to establish schools and colleges, as well as the progress of those who are sent to study in France, Italy, and Germany, fully prove the latter part of my assertion: while the events of the pending contest would furnish endless illustrations of the former. The mode in which the Greeks of every description minister to each other's necessities in this hour of trial and of suffering, is truly admirable; whilst the readiness with which thousands of the husbandmen have returned to the culture of the lands abandoned by the Turks, after aiding in defeating the enemy, displays a degree of flexibility in the midst of misfortune, that reflects the very highest honor on the national character of this singular people. I regret that the limits of this report do not enable me further to enlarge on the conduct and character of the Greeks by detailing those individual acts of heroism and bravery which have distinguished hundreds of both sexes during their struggle for emancipation; these acts, whether they regard the spontaneous sacrifices of property to an immense amount, or acts, of personal intrepidity, in which even the women of Greece have braved all the perils and dangers of battle, deserve to be recorded in letters of gold; while they prove that the spirit of patriotism and public virtue, which animated the heroes of Marathon, Salamis and Platea, are not extinct after ages of servitude and suffering!"

According to this report, no ambition is more deeply rooted in the Greek character than the desire of instruction; and now that there is some prospect of that desire's meeting its gratification, it prompts both the government and people of Greece to the most strenuous efforts.

"The government devoted a part of its attention and circumscribed funds to the establishment of Lancasterian schools, while the enemy was still very near, and the means of subsistence often wanted for the troops. The interest (says Mr. B.) attached to this important subject by your Committee, will not be a little heightened, when informed that the seat of government had not been established at Tripolizza more than three weeks, when I had the satisfaction of witnessing one of the largest Mosques in the City converted into a school on Lancaster's principle, at which above seventy children of both sexes, under the age of ten years, were receiving instruction when I quitted the Morea. Prince Mavrocordato had already established two, almost in sight of the Infidel forces, at Messalonghi and Gastouni, previously to his attending the deliberations at Astros."

These facts close the details of this able and zealous envoy. The residue of his communication is occupied in suggesting the means best calculated to promote the Greek cause in Britain. Their chief want is money—and to obtain this, he recommends an appeal to religious communities; and to the women of Britain.

"Can they, asks M Blaquiere, resist an appeal which is made in favour of the rowsex, of whom thousands of the most pure and beautiful which ever graced the Christian community, are now pining in misery and want, in Greece, the Ionian Islands, and various parts of the continent? Should this appeal be made, your committee can truly inform the women of England, that those of Greece are more like themselves in all that constitute female excellence, than any other women I could name.—When it is added, that the most wretched of the Greek matrons and young women are those who have heretofore been blessed with all the goods of fortune, I cannot persuade myself that it will be made in vain."

After recommending a correspondence with the committees on the continent, and a union of efforts, he thus closes his report:

The task I have undertaken would be left incomplete, were I to omit stating to your committee, with what heartfelt satisfaction and strong feelings of gratitude the Provisional Government, and people of Greece heard of the Associations which had been formed here, before my depar-
ure for the Morea. That composed of
Society of Friends had been dispen
the means of existence to hundreds of
sexes, at Trieste, Venice, Marseilles,
cona, and other places. Sanguine is
hopes, that the charity of millions
not be exceeded by the charity of a fe
olated (though uniformly benevolent)
dividuals, as compared with our popu
tion, I ventured to assure the Greeks
they might safely calculate on the succ
of an Association formed without
gard to party distinctions or political
mosities. While dwelling on this pleas
topic, I even went so far as to add, th
Greece was destined to produce the mi
cle of uniting the most discordant elem
in the great and blessed work of Chris
Charity. If I deceived myself, and
Greeks are disappointed, the fault do
surely rest with your committee;
whatever the final result of your ef
may be, history will not have to r
that resuscitated Greece appealed to
land, as her natural friend and ally,
out one solitary hand being stretched
either to sympathize with her
co-operate in her regeneration!

THE GAMBLER.

FROM DR. NOTT'S BACCALAUREATE ADDRESSES.

The finished gambler has no heart. T
club with which he herds, would meet
all its members were in mourning. T
would meet, though the place of rende
were the chamber of the dying; they
meet, though it were an apartment in
charnel house. Not even the death of
dred can affect the gambler. He would
upon his brother's coffin; he would pla
on his father's sepulchre.

Yonder see that wretch, prematurely
in infirmity, as well as sin. He is the
of a family. The mother of his chil
lovely in her tears, strives by the tend
assiduities, to restore his health, and
to restore his temperance, his love of
and the long-lost charms of domestic l
She pursues him by her kindness,
entreaties, to his haunts of vice; she rem
him of his children; she tells him of
virtues; of their sorrows; of their w
and she adjures him, by the love of
and by the love of God, to repent, and to
turn. Vain attempt! She might as well
jure the whirlwind; she might as well
treat the tiger.

The brute has no feeling left. He
upon her in the spirit of the demons
which he is possessed. He curses his
dren and her who bare them; and as he
secutes his game, he fills the interval
imprecations on himself; with imprec
on his Maker; imprecations borrowed
the dialect of the devil, and with a tone
befits only the organs of the damned.
yet in this monster, there once dwelt the
rit of a man. He had talents, he had
he had even faith. He might have ad
the senate, the bar, the altar. But al
was a faith that saveth not. The gam
ble has robbed him of it, and of all
else that is worth possessing. What a
ful change of character! What a
dous wreck, is the soul of man in ru

Return disconsolate mother to th
ing, and be submissive; thou shalt be
a widow, and thy children fatherless.
ther effort will be useless—the reform
of thy partner is impossible. God has
saken him—nor will good angels
watch him any longer.

CONTRAST.

The benevolence of the gospel lies
tions. The benevolence of our
ters, in a kind of high-wrought deli
feeling and sentiment. The one displ
its fervour in sighs and tears, and id
rations—the other reserves its stock
efforts and execution. The one regard
a luxuriant enjoyment for the hear
other, as a work and business for the h
The one sits in indolence, and broods
sionary rapture over its schemes of
lanthropy—the other steps abroad,
lightens, by its presence, the dark and
lential hovels of disease. The one
away in empty ejaculation—the other
time and trouble to the work of
—gives education to the orph
clothes for the naked, and lays
table of the hungry. The one is incol
capricious, and often does mischief by
occasional overflowings of a whims
ill directed charity—the other is vigila
discerning, and takes care lest his
tions be injudicious, and the effort of
lence be misapplied. The one is so
with the luxury of feeling, and recline
sy and indolent satisfaction—the
shakes off the deceitful languor of
plation and solitude, and delights in
of activity. Remember, that virtue
neral, is not to feel, but to do—not
to conceive a purpose, but to carry
pose into execution—not mercy to be
powered by the impression of a
but to practise what it loves, and to
what it admires.—DR. CHALMERS.

There are few natures so hardened, as not
passionate poverty and distress, when the
inancy of some other passion doth not prevent

Carolina Observer.

EXTRA.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1823.

CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this state convened at Raleigh on the 17th instant, and a large majority of the members being present, the two Houses were organized. BARTLETT YANCEY, Esq. was elected Speaker of the Senate, without opposition; and ALFRED MOORE, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, by a majority of 9 votes over ROBERT STRANGE, Esq.; Mr. Moore having received 64, and Mr. Strange 55 votes.

On Wednesday, the Governor made his annual communication to the General Assembly; a copy of which is given below.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. NOV. 19, 1823.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina:

GENTLEMEN,—The occurrences since the adjournment of the last session of the General Assembly, have been such as usually grow out of circumstances natural, or common to the regulations of the State. The progress of our internal improvements will perhaps be found as great as funds and circumstances would allow. The misapplication and waste of means have heretofore retarded the great work of improvement, involved us in difficulties, and produced a depression of public spirit, from which we have not yet recovered: and but for the wise plan of the last Legislature, in commencing at the mouths of rivers and proceeding gradually and eventually upwards, the people would have sunk into a state of indifference, to say the least, from which it would have required many years to rouse them to renewed interest and confidence. The appropriation made by the last Legislature, for the purpose of deepening the Flats in the Cape-Fear, below Wilmington, has, so far as I have learn, excited a confidence and zeal highly favorable to the cause of internal improvement; and the success which has already resulted from the embankment which has been erected at the upper Flats or Bulkhead, has fully realised the expectations of those acquainted with the topography of that part of the river. It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that at least twelve inches of water have been gained since the completion of that embankment, although that is only a part of the work contemplated to be done at that place. From the success which has thus far attended these works, we may confidently expect that when the whole shall have been finished, the expectations of the public will be speedily realized in the effect which it will produce on our commerce. Should this improvement in the navigation of the river, from the Bar to Wilmington, bring vessels over the Flats carrying double the burden of those that could formerly pass, it is not extravagant to calculate that double the tonnage, per annum, will, in a few years hence, enter that port, than has come heretofore; and, consequently, that there will be an increased demand, in the same ratio, for the produce of our citizens. It is easy to see what a great increase of individual and state wealth this must lead to. The contract for constructing these works was offered by the State Engineer for fifteen thousand dollars, (five thousand less than the sum appropriated,) and it is satisfactory to learn, that the whole can be completed for that sum. I will indulge the hope that the system which has been thus commenced, will be continued in a progress commensurate with the means of the State. The opening of Roanoke Inlet is an object of the highest importance, when we consider its relation to the trade of the Roanoke river and its tributaries. Nothing would contribute more to raise the standing, and increase the wealth and prosperity of the State; and if it be practicable and within our means, North-Carolina ought never to relinquish it. The Roanoke Navigation Company have, at length, extended the canal at the Great Falls to Weldon's Orchard. From the Orchard to the river below, there is a portage. I respectfully recommend to your consideration, whether it would not be expedient for North-Carolina to carry the canal to the river, either by subscribing for the unappropriated shares in that company, or by such other means as your wisdom may devise. It is worthy the enquiry of the Legislature to ascertain whether there are not other obstructions at or near the mouths of our rivers, the removal of which would cause a similar effect on our trade with that contemplated by the opening of the Cape-Fear, below Wilmington.

Our Public Roads should claim your serious consideration. A vast majority of the farming community are compelled, from their location, to go to market by roads.—They are not interested immediately in the clearing of our rivers, except (as in the case of the Cape-Fear below Wilmington) it is to have a general effect on the trade of the State. Our roads are bad, except where nature has made them good: and in some parts of the country it is very difficult for the farmer to carry his produce to market. From the attention which has been paid to the navigation of our rivers, the people living remote from them have a right to expect a correspondent spirit in regard to roads, and the uniform devotion of their representatives to their interests and wishes, is a pledge that they will not be disappointed. The present system of repairing roads, which has existed for a long time, is very defective, both as to its unequal operation on the people, and the temporary, unsubstantial repairs that are generally made, which seldom last longer than the fall of a heavy rain. Should the Legislature deem it expedient to open new roads, a different mode must be adopted of keeping them in repair: and it would be well to make an experiment at once, as the present method is so obviously inefficient and unequal in its operation. Should you think it advisable to do so, it is with you to devise the mode.

The liberal aid proffered by the last legislature to such agricultural societies, as were, or might be formed in different parts of the State, has, it is hoped, produced the dawn of a new era in the improvement of our agriculture. It is encouraging to learn, that in many counties societies have been instituted; but it is a strong proof of the difficulty of correcting long established habits and methods of culture, that many counties have not availed themselves of the proffered encouragement. and is the best argument that can be offered for the continuance of legislative patronage. Such is the rooted strength of old customs and modes of farming, particularly amongst us, that we must expect improvement to be gradual; and should legislative wisdom deem it expedient to keep the subject alive for some years, we shall, I think, witness a gradual march in improvement. Were each successive Legislature to throw in its *mite* only, in the way that it may deem most expedient, it would doubtless be productive of great good. The American Farmer, an invaluable agricultural paper, published in Baltimore, by Mr. J. S. Skinner, has spread a great deal of useful information among our planters, and has done much good. If the Legislature would present each agricultural society in the state with a few copies of this work, it would be of great service to them in their meetings, and at other times when they might wish to examine them. I trust it will not be deemed chimerical to recommend the purchase of a small Farm near the University, to be put under the care of a scientific and practical farmer, who should, besides a small salary, given as an additional inducement for one qualified to offer, be allowed the produce of the Farm, which should be cultivated in the highest order.—On this Farm experiments should be made, under the direction of the Professor of Chemistry, in manuring, as to kind, quality and manner of applying and in the various methods of cultivating different articles of common growth, and such as it might be deemed important to introduce from abroad. The person having charge of the Farm, should understand the mechanism and use of the most improved implements of husbandry, and also be well informed in the different departments of domestic economy. It is unnecessary to be more minute, as my design is only to sketch an outline of the plan which some reflection has suggested to my mind. Let the students of the University, of the two higher classes, accompanied by the Professor of Chemistry, visit this little Farm at such times as might be fixed upon by the Faculty of the University, and there *see* and learn the usefulness and beauty of husbandry. What a stock of useful knowledge would this enable our young men to carry with them into the bosom of society! The utility and practicability of this plan derives much support from the assurance which we may feel, that the able and indefatigable Faculty of our university would cheerfully co-operate in the attainment of the important objects in view.

The last General Assembly distinguished itself by the passage of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt. Should that humane law be permitted to remain in force for a few years, experience will demonstrate that it will not operate any inconvenience to the community, but will curtail the extension of credit, and the numerous lawsuits consequent thereon. Our country will no longer present the odious spectacle of public prisons filled with the *unfortunate*, many of them to gratify an unhallowed feeling of revenge in a creditor, and the people will be drawn from ruinous speculations and injudicious credit, to habits of industry and economy. I sincerely hope that this relic of barbarity—this stain upon our free institutions—is now blotted from our code forever; and that the unfortunate, who should rather claim our compassion and charity, shall no longer be torn from helples families, and confined with criminals in loathsome prisons. Our criminal code appears to me to require amendment. It was recommended to the Legislature by my worthy and lamented predecessor, a few sessions past, to strike from the law respecting perjury the punishment of cropping. With the advance of civilization under our free and enlightened government, it is certainly proper that we should from time to time examine our laws and adapt them to the moral condition of the people. A law that suited men one hundred years ago would not suit them now: and in the lapse of a century from this time, our posterity will no doubt be astonished to find our code marred with this barbarous punishment; when they shall have adopted one, equally calculated to answer the end of the law, whilst the door of reformation is not closed on its unhappy victim. But what can induce a man, degraded and depraved, to amend his life with a mark of infamy *on his head*, that must follow him wherever he goes, and exclude him forever from society? The punishment of crimes is intended to deter persons from the commission of them: but every wise law will certainly aim at a reformation of the person punished, or at least will not prevent it.—It is submitted to your wisdom, whether the punishment for counterfeiting would not be a sufficient penalty to the perjury law, excluding the whipping, and retaining the disqualification to give evidence. I would further recommend to your serious deliberation, whether it would not be expedient to abolish entirely the punishment of whipping; and whether the punishment of theft, under any circumstances, should be equal to that of murder.

Since my appointment to the Executive, I have witnessed with much concern, the frequency of imprisonment for common offences of assault and battery. I am certainly an enemy to a loose and inefficient police; but I cannot conceive that the power vested in our courts of imprisoning *in every case* of assault and battery, is at all necessary for the security of the peace and good order of society. Shall we throw a fellow citizen, possessing all the honest and honorable feelings of our nature, into a dungeon with persons charged with, or convicted of, ignominious crimes? I respectfully suggest to your honorable body, whether it would not be expedient to abolish imprisonment for this offence, except where there clearly appears to be an intention to kill, or the person offending is unable to pay a fine, or the assault is made on a woman.

I have received from the purchasers of the Cherokee lands complaints of a very serious nature against the Indians, who pretend to be entitled to a reservation of six hundred and forty acres of land each, reserved to them by the treaty of 1817 and '19. For the protection of those honest citizens, who purchased on the credit of the State, and the insurance of better sales of the land unsold than the last sales made by our Agent declare, I would recommend this subject to your mature deliberation. I have in my possession, letters and papers that will throw much light on the subject, which shall be laid before you in good time.

Accompanying this communication, are the resignations of the justices of the peace, and field officers of the militia, as have been received during the recess; together with my Letter book and such letters and documents as are proper to be laid before you.

With the highest respect, and consideration,
I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GABRIEL HOLMES.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Evening Post, November 12.

LATE AND IMPORTANT ROM EUROPE.

Last evening the ship *Diamond*, Captain Macey, arrived here from Liverpool after a remarkably short passage of 23 days.—She has been absent from this port 80 days, 32 of which she lay in Liverpool, where she was coppered. By her we have received London dates of the 16th, and Liverpool of the 18th Oct. The intelligence respecting

FRANCE AND SPAIN,

confirms indeed the occupation of Cadiz by the French, but states that the Cortes, true to their oaths, had not entered into terms with the invaders. Excepting the Proclamation of Ferdinand and a decree by which he forbids the approach to his royal person, of any member of the Cortes, and charges them not to come within 5 leagues of the rout to Madrid, we have no *official* documents by which we can form any correct idea of the events which preceded the departure of the King, or the measures subsequently pursued in reference to the Constitutionalists. The Paris and London papers, as usual, are filled with contradictory statements: but judging from the tone of the royal edicts there can be little doubt that the king intends to insist on the establishment of arbitrary power, both in church and state.

Amidst the discordant statements which the French accounts present, it seems to be agreed on all hands, that the Cortes, finding they could no longer contend with the overwhelming difficulties which surrounded them, dissolved of their own accord, by which the king and his advisers were left at liberty to pursue whatever course they thought proper. Taking advantage of the confusion occased by this circumstance, Ferdinand immediately set out for Seville. Meanwhile the gates of Cadiz were shut, but on an order from the king, they were again opened, and the French permitted to enter. One account states, that previous to the dissolution of the Cortes, the Isle of Leon was vigorously attacked for 36 hours. Another account says, that Cadiz itself was bombarded by the enemy's fleet, and had suffered considerably before it surrendered. According to a third statement, the city surrendered by capitulation, and the troops marched out with the honors of war, and were to be sent to France. It is added, "that *gold* as well as bullets has been made use of in the affair."

A letter from an English gentleman at Cadiz, dated Oct. 2, describes the state of the neighborhood as terrific. After Ferdinand had been to church on his liberation, "all the dwellings of those marked for Constitutional principles became the prey of the blood-thristy "faithful;" the houses of many of our friends were ransacked and pillaged, and every thing which can contribute to freedom, instruction or improvement, instantly burnt or broken to pieces in the streets, amidst "Vivas" and rejoicings; some even of the higher class and priests, encouraged to the commission of these deeds, Velaustegui, Orlando and Padre Camanio, being the most active."—"The effervescence," he adds, "among the lower class of people is intense; authorised to satiate their passions, they hunt all those who are constitutionalists as blood hounds on the scent, and assassinate them when discovered. The state of the country is dreadful; it surpasses all description in anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed." The following paragraphs are from the same letter.

"The French do little to prevent these cruelties, but should they depart, universal depopulation and desolation must ensue. The French, we understand, have already sent fast sailing vessels to Teneriffe, Cuba, and South America, to summon them to surrender to the Allied arms, and return to unlimited obedience to King Ferdinand."

The London papers say that 50,000 French troops are to occupy Spain "until the establishment of tranquillity under the King's government." It is admitted, however, that nothing certain as to the intentions of the predominant party could be known till the king arrived at Madrid, which he was expected to reach on the 1st November. The Regency had been dissolved, previous to which they are said to have published a furious proclamation in praise of despotism, and denouncing democracy, which they call the "fiend of Hell"—The patriot Riego had been condemned to death at Madrid, and his sentence forwarded to the King at Seville; Mina, who was still in arms, is stated to have threatened the lives of a French Lieut. General, a number of superior officers, and two Bishops, who were in his power, if a hair of Riego's head was touched. Accounts from Paris state that a serious misunderstanding was likely to arise between the French authorities in Spain, and the Regency at Madrid, in reference to the disposal of Riego; but the French cabinet is reported to have determined to leave him to his fate; one member of it, however, warmly protesting against such a course. The capture of this eminent constitutionalist was scarcely credited in Paris for the first two days after the news arrived, and now that it is believed, a great sensation is excited. The Liberals declare, (that which is obvious to all men,) that he should be treated as a prisoner of war. The Ultras, on the contrary, would forthwith execute him.

GREECE.

The affairs of Greece are as promising as can be hoped for by the friends of liberty. Their enemies have for the *fourth* time been completely frustrated in their attempts to re-conquer the Morea. Letters received at Ancona on the 18th of August from Tripoliza, state that the Greeks had recently fought a sanguinary battle near Thebes, in which the Turks had four thousand killed or wounded, and 400 taken prisoners. The Ottoman army amounted to 15,000, and the Greeks to 7,500. In another engagement near Voto, the Turks lost 300 killed and 200 prisoners. In this quarter the barbarians were ultimately driven back to Thessaly, and forced to seek refuge in Larissa. The Egyptian fleet, which was to join the Captain Pacha, having the plague on board, was forced to withdraw from the coast of Candia. The Greek squadron had sailed, and was proceeding to Patras to attack the Ottoman fleet. Grecian accounts state that an expedition had gone to attack Smyrna, &c.

FROM MR. INGERSOLL'S ORATION.

Newspapers.—Not less than a thousand Newspapers, some of them with several thousand subscribers, are circulated in this country; the daily fare of nearly every meal in almost every family; so cheap and common, that, like air and water, its uses are undervalued. But a free press is the great distinction of this age and country, and as indispensable as those elements to the welfare of all free countries.—Abundant and emulous accounts of remarkable occurrences concentrate and diffuse information, stimulate inquiry, dispel prejudices and multiply enjoyments. Copious advertisements quicken commerce; rapid and pervading publicity is a cheap police. Above all, the press is the palladium of liberty.

An American would forego the charms of France or Italy for the luxury of a large Newspaper; which makes every post an epoch, and provides the barrenest corners of existence with an universal succedaneum. Duly to appreciate the pleasures of it, like health or liberty, we must undergo their temporary privation. Nor is our experience of the licentiousness of the press too dear a price to pay for its freedom. It is a memorable fact in the history of American Newspapers, that while some of the most powerful have been consumed in the combustion of their own calumnies, on the other hand, the most permanent and flourishing are those least addicted to defamation. Where the press is perfectly free, truth is an overmatch for detraction. Many of our public men have constantly enjoyed the public favor, in spite of intense abuse; and have survived its oblivion to receive a foretaste of posthumous veneration.

Felix Grundy's Resolutions have been adopted in the Legislature of Tennessee directing their members of Congress not to attend a *Caucus* at Washington.

The number of the New England *Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, for the last month, relates the following remarkable occurrence.—

"A man at Brookline, five miles from Boston, employed as a laborer by the Rev. Mr. Colman, while drinking from the nose of a pump, felt that he swallowed some hard substance. He was soon after seized with a pain in his stomach which distressed him constantly. He thought he felt an internal movement, and occasionally he vomited blood and mucus. At the end of fourteen days he was seized with a violent fit of vomiting, and brought up a quantity of blood and in the midst of it *a living beetle*! He was immediately relieved of his pain. The beetle died a few hours after and was brought by the Rev. Mr. Colman to Dr Warren. It is more than an inch long and proportionably large. The man has since been as well as common."

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100	pair	Boots,	first quality
50	do	do	second do
200	do	do	sewed Shoetees, first quality
300	do	do	do second do
450	do	pegged	do
300	do	copper nailed	do
300	do	sewed Shoes,	first quality
300	do	do	do second quality
400	do	pegged	do
400		lined and bound	Shoes
200	do	bound	do
500	do	coarse Brogans,	sewed and pegged
600	do	do Shoes	do do
1000	do	Boys' and Children's	Bootees and Shoes
100	do	Ladies' Morocco	Boots
300	do	do	do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250	do	do	do second quality
500	do	Morocco heel'd	Pumps
600	do	do	half heel'd do
1000	do	do	spring heel'd do
700	do	do Misses' and Children's	Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz. Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers.

BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25*

New Fancy Boot and Shoe Store,

A. G DEAL, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken the New Store opposite the Cape-Fear Bank, where he has a complete assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's fine and coarse BOOTS AND SHOES; he also carries on the manufacturing business, in all its branches. Those wishing to have their boots and shoes made particularly for them, can have them done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for manufacturing, left at this store, or that of H. G. Nelson & Co. will be attended to without delay.——25*

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity that he intends opening his School, on Monday next, the 24th inst. at the Mansion Hotel. Scholars will receive twenty-four lessons in the quarter. Terms of Tuition, fifteen dollars per quarter, five payable in advance.

Mr. Sansay contemplates, that his stay in this place will not be longer than two months, he therefore solicits the patronage of those wishing to enter, immediately.

N. B. Days of tuition, for young Ladies, will be Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, from two to six o'clock, in the afternoon; and for Gentlemen, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

November 20.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell for one *dollar* the *anti-syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, or Cubebs, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the worst disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them of Mrs. Talbot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.